Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, 22D NOVEMBER, 1826. No 1903.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow, the 23d Instant,

A CASE of Men's Hats, a Case of Plated Mouldings for Carriages, Ironmongery, Slop Clothing, Plated Candlesticks, Damaged Boat Cloaks, and a variety of other Articles.

Meadows Street, 22d Nov. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow, the 23d Instant,
A FEW
Lancashire
HAMS,
SEVERAL DOZEN OF OLD PORT WINE AND GIN,
IMPORTED PER DOROTHY,

Meadows Street, 22d Nov. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On MONDAY the 27th Instant,
AND FOLLOWING DAY,
THE MODERN
Household Furniture,
OF
JAMES FARISH ESQ.
AT HIS LATE RESIDENCE
Chowputty.

COMPRISING Tables, Chairs, Couches, Book-cases, Square Pianoforte, Wardrobes, Pictures, Bedsteads and Bedding, Looking Glasses, Painted and Vase Lamps, Glass and Earthen-ware, Carpets, Bengal Mats, Cooking Utensils, Dripping Stone, &c.

London particular Madeira and fine old Shiraz Wine.

At 12 o'clock on the 2d Day's Sale.

A Chesnut Arab Horse, and several Guzerat Cows in milk.

The goods will be on view on Friday and Saturday next, and Catalogues will be published.

Meadows Street, 22d Nov. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On MONDAY, the 4th Proximo,
AND FOLLOWING DAY
AT THE
French Shop
NEXT DOOR TO
Messrs. Lugrin, Son & Co's.
WAREHOUSE,

THE remainder of the Stock of French Goods, Comprising White and Pink Champigne, Sauterne, Burgundy; Muscadell, Lafitte Claret, Chateau Margeaux, Noyeau, Ratifia, Brandy; Anniseed, Baume du Sacre and Syrups.

A Large Assortment of Millinery, consisting of Ribbons, Lace, Bonnets and Caps, a variety of Silks for dresses, Gowns, and Bodies, Children's Pelisses, Crape, Black and White Silk Stockings hall Ditto &c.

Dinner and Tea Sets of Gilt Earthenware, an Assortment of Cut Glass-ware, Pier Glasses, Wardrobes, with Cheval Glasses, Table and Wall Argaund Lamps, Clocks, Vases, Liquor and Dressing Cases, and Desks, Marmalade, Jam, Jellies, Biscuits, Gingerbread Sardines, Anchovies, Mustard, Capers, Olives, Pickles, &c.

Eau de Cologne, Wire Dish Covers, Tooth Brushes, Shaving Ditto, Whips and other articles.

The above will be on view from Wednesday the 29th Instant.

Meadows Street, 22d Nov. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A SUPPLY OF
PATENT
MERTON DOWN
HATS,
VIZ.

LADIE'S Black and White Riding Hats each . . . . . Rs. 25
Gentlemen's Fashionable Black and White . . . . . Ditto. 20
Ditto Broad Brim . . . Ditto. 25
Children's Black & White Ditto. 15

Meadows Street, 22d Nov. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST EXPOSED
FOR SALE,
AN ASSORTMENT
OF MOST RICHLY CUT
Glass-Ware,

Of which any quantity may be had.

Meadows Street, 22d Nov. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE,
On Commission

THREE pair of beautiful Cabinet Pictures, richly framed, being Copies from original Portraits of distinguished characters, by Holbein, Vander Wert, &c. in the costume of the times.

1 Philip the 2d
Mary Queen of Scots's
2 Sir Philip Sidney
Lady Janes Grey.
3 Earl of Nottingham
Fair Rosamond.

PRICE PER PAIR RS. 265.

Meadows Street, 22d Nov. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
A NEAT
CALCUTTA BUILT
DENNET,
A CAPITAL GREY ARAB
BUGGY HORSE,
AND
HARNESS
PRICE RS. 1200,

THE Property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency.

Meadows Street, 22d Nov. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
On Commission,
A DOUBLE BARRELLED
FOWLING PIECE,
WITH FLINT LOCKS,
BY JOHN MANTON,.. Rs. 350
Another by the same Maker, with flint and spare locks..... 400

Meadows Street, 22d Nov. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
A CAMP CASE
FITTED UP IN THE FIRST STYLE,

WITH the following London made articles for 6 persons, viz. Silver Table, Desert, and Tea Spoons, Table and Desert forks, Curry Dishes, Tea Pot, Milk and Sugar Basons, Mufliners, Toast Rack, Salt Cellars, Cruit Stand, Glass Covers, and a variety of other articles.

PRICE RS. 2,000.

Meadows Street, 22d Nov. 1826.

NOTES ON THE EPIDEMIC CHOLERA.

IN the Press, and preparing for immediate publication in Calcutta, to form one volume 8vo. of about 300 pages, uniform with the Transactions of the Medical Society of Calcutta; price in boards 8 Rs.

NOTES ON THE EPIDEMIC CHOLERA,
By Richard Hartley Kennedy M. D.
Surgeon Bombay Presidency &c. &c. &c.

"But not to argue about what has been much laboured on, and to desist before by arduous investigation on all sides complete weariness is produced, can only take place among indolent and effeminate men. For it is necessary in things of this kind, either to learn, or to find out the manner of their subsistence; or if both these are impossible, then by receiving the best of human reasons, and that which is the most difficult of confutation, to venture upon this as on a raft, and sail on it."—PHÆDO OF PLATO.

Messrs. KEMPT & CO. Agents for the Author.

Bombay, 18th Nov. 1826.

TICKETS in the 1st CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827, to be had at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS. PRICE RS. 120.

WHOLE and HALF TICKETS in the FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY for 1827, are to be had at the Office of MESSRS. SHOTTON, MALCOLM & Co. at the following Rates.

Whole Tickets,.....at Rs. 120
Half Ditto,..... 65.

Bombay, 22d Nov. 1826

FOR SALE,

AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. LECKIE AND CO.

LONDON Particular Madeira at Rupees 600 per Pipe,

Malmsey, at Rs. 225 per Quarter Pipe,

Received from the House of Messrs. Scott, Loughnan, Penfold &c. of Madeira.

Bombay, 22d November 1826.

ARAB HORSE FOR SALE.

A DARK Grey ARAB HORSE, perfectly sound, and of gentle temper, admirably calculated for a Lady, having been constantly ridden by one. He is a most desirable Horse in all respects. Enquire of Mr. MARSHALL, at St. Thomas's Church.

Bombay, 22d Nov. 1826.

Passage to England

To Sail about the 25th of December,
TOUCHING AT THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
THE FINE SHIP

ROYAL GEORGE,
500 TONS,
STEPHENSON ELLERBY,
COMMANDER,

CARRIES a regular Surgeon.—For particulars Apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 22d November 1826.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurances, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 22d November 1826.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON,
THE FINE SHIP

Britannia A. 1.

BURTHEN 500 TONS,
Wm. Bourchier R. N.
COMMANDER,

WAS to leave England on or before the 25th July, and may be expected here in the course of this month.

The Britannia carries a regular Surgeon and will be dispatched from this in December.

Plans of her accommodations may be seen, and further particulars learnt on application at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND Co.

Bombay, 22d Nov. 1826.

For Freight or Passage.

TO LONDON.
The Fine New Ship

Valley-field
OF
350 Tons,
CAPT. THOMAS JOHNSON.

HAS good accomodation for a few Passengers, & will be dispatched for London about the 20th December.

For particulars apply to Messrs. FORBES AND Co. or to Capt. Johnson at their Office.

Bombay, 22d Nov. 1826.

Register of the Pluviometer at Bombay in October 1826.

Esplanade
Rain.

		Inch.	Dec.
October	2....		61
	3....		34
	23....		28
Total in October,..		1	23
Total in May,....			64
..,,..,, June,....		17	11
..,,..,, July,....		26	97
..,,..,, August..		8	40
..,,..,, September.		23	50
..,,..,, October...		1	23
Total.....		77	85

Year	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Total in June, July, Aug. Sept. and Oct. in. dec.
1817.	45	72.	23	67..	9	34..
1818.	22	54.	17	69..	28	45..
1819.	15	95.	30	66.	20	24..
1820.	18	82.	28	37.	19	49..
1821.	15	18.	20	60..	28	52..
1822.	29	21.	26	59..	33	83..
1823.	21	76.	15	96..	19	70..
1824.	3	89.	8	07..	17	86..
1825.	24	45.	25	17..	12	91..
1826.	17	75.	26	97..	8	40..

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

Permit me to offer you for your Paper an Extract, on that subject Love "all powerful Love" which we all more or less feel though few can perfectly analyze. I trust Mr. E. it will be the means of pleasing retrospection to the old and agreeable meditation to the young.

G.

The Nature and character of joy, anger, and some other of the passions, are so evident that they cannot possibly be mistaken; but that of Love, in the sense of the term to which I intend at present to confine my observations is by no means so well understood: this has indeed been a subject of dispute for Philosophers in all ages; some have dignified with this term a mere sensitive feeling, such as is described by Virgil, in the third book of his Georgics.

Omn · adeo genus in terris hominumque, ferarumque,
Et genus aequoreum, pecudes, pictaeque volucres
In furias ignemque ruunt: Amor omnibus idem.

Thus man and Beast, the tenants of the flood,
The Herds that graze the plains, the feathery brood,
Rush into love, and feel the general flame.
For Love is lord of all, and is in all the same.

This sentiment he borrowed from certain Greek Philosophers; but among that enlightened people, another sect, equally respectable and learned, entertained an abstract opinion of Love, which was the very opposite of this; they conceived it to consist entirely in a secret sympathy of soul,—at the head of this class of Philosophers was the divine Plato—

Love according to his notion, was a pure pleasure derived from the perfection of the mind; this is his idea of the nature of pure love; but on another occasion, he introduces Socrates discoursing on the subject, who, speaking mythologically respecting it, mentions two Venuses; one without mother, generated in heaven; the other the daughter of Jove and Dione, which is the earthly Venus, the goddess of sensitive Love. From each of those Venuses sprang a Cupid, or Love partaking of the nature of its mother.

These two opposite opinions have flowed down the stream of time, through the regions of science, to our days; and of the Philosophers of the present age, there are some who degrade the passion to mere sensitive feeling, while others make it consist in meatal pleasures only.

I trust that it will not be considered an improper deviation if I indulge in some moral reflections on the subject. Indeed, before the description I am about to give of the Physical effects of love can be intelligible, it will be absolutely necessary that the moral character of the passion should be clearly understood; it will then be evident, from the complex nature of the emotion, and the continual variation of the mental impressions, that the consideration of its moral character is necessarily connected with its Physical effects.

In a full sense of the word, love, denotes all those affections of the pleasing kind, which objects and incidents raise in us: thus we are said to love not only intelligent agents of morally good dispositions, but also sensual pleasure, riches, and honors; but the term love in its more appropriate signification, denotes that affection, which being compounded of *intellectual and sensitive love*, esteem, and benevolence, becomes the bond of attachment and union, between individuals of the different sexes. When we enquire into the nature of the moral qualities, which, in combination with personal charms, give birth to the emotions of love, we readily discover that they are not the higher qualities of the mind. It is not on account of a superior memory, imagination, or Judgment, that either a man or woman is beloved. These, doubtless, may occasion the sentiment of respect, but they do not excite the fond affection of which I am treating.

In regard to the female sex, it is certain that a woman endowed with an extensive and retentive memory, like that of Cyrus, with the erudition of a Gibbon, or the Judgment of a Mansfield, will rather avert than promote love by means of such endowments. Let not women believe, as is too commonly the case, that men are jealous of learning in them; men only regret that learning tends to destroy the female character, and to rob it of many of the more endearing qualities for which the sex is eminently distinguished.

It is a lamentable truth, that the qualities of the heart, as they are commonly called, often suffer by the culture of the mind. Affability an amiable and cheerful temper, elevated sentiments uninjured by affection, decency and elegance of manners, a correct but not a masculine judgment, a humane and gentle disposition, a heart sympathizing with all the gay and tender passions, as well as with Grief and Pain; these are the moral charms, which, when joined with personal beauty in the fair sex, fascinate every feeling heart.

But these often suffer by intense study; and hence, a certain degree of erudition, and strength of mind in an equal degree, are often hurtful to love.

Every one is conscious of pleasing emotion, when contemplating beauty either in man or woman. The perception of beauty necessarily directs us to the possession of a particular object; but still this is a mere selfish feeling. Before it can deserve the name of love, it must be combined with esteem, which is never bestowed but upon good moral character, and internal worth; for if a woman be ever so beautiful, if she be not possessed of the virtues, and dispositions which are peculiar to her sex, she will inspire no man with a generous affection. As love is composed of sensitive feeling, and intellectual esteem, we are induced to seek for personal charms in the object, and amiable and useful moral qualities.

With regard to the virtues, whether of internal disposition or of external form, they are the same in many respects in men and women; but nature intending them for mates, has given them dispositions, which though concordant, are however different, so as to produce together delicious harmony.

Both sexes require an indulgent companion, and therefore amiableness of temper, affability, and good humour are moral qualities, which they both set a value on: but in other respects a difference may be observed. The man, bold and vigorous is qualified for being a protector; the woman, delicate and timid, requires protection; hence it is that a man never admires a woman for possessing bodily strength or personal courage; but a woman loves in a man the qualities, which fit him for the abovementioned office; she admires him for his personal courage, his fortitude, and strength of mind; always despises men who are totally destitude of those qualities.

The man, as a protector, is directed by nature to govern; the woman, concious of inferiority, is disposed to obey: and their intellectual powers correspond to the destination of nature.

Women have more imagination and sensibility than men, which makes all their enjoyments more exquisite; at the sametime they are better qualified to communicate enjoyment, another capital difference of disposition is; that the gentle and insinuating manners of the female sex tend to soften the roughness of the other sex, and wherever women are indulged with any freedom, they polish sooner than men. There influence in this respect is beautifully shewn in the tale of Cimon and Iphigenia, which, like every true description of nature will charm for ever.

When the qualities described above, are united, each of them increases the other, in the imagination of the lover. The beauty of a man's mistress gives her in his apprehension a greater share of gentleness, modesty, & every thing which adorns the female character, than perhaps she really possesses; whilst the persuasion of her intellectual worth makes him, on the other hand, apprehend her beauty to be unrivalled. It may be asked, if true love consists in the united influence of the moral qualities mentioned, and personal beauty, how it happens that it sometimes arises at first sight, & very often before persons have had opportunities of forming a just estimate of each others moral qualities? This may be explained by the association of ideas which is formed upon principles of Physiognomy. Every passion and disposition of mind gives a particular expression to the countenance. We think that experience has uniformly shewn us, that a certain cast of features betrays a certain moral character; and in time, without any effort of our own, the Idea of each particular cast of countenance becomes, so associated in our minds, with the moral disposition which it indicates, that the one cannot be presented to our view without suggesting the other to the imagination.—Hence we all form prepossessions either in favor of or against people, at first sight.—If then a person appear to one of the opposite sex, with an expression of countenance, which shall be chracteristic to this one of the moral qualities which he or she most esteems, and consequently with a countenance which awakens the most lively emotions of pleasure; and if this person have likewise so much personal beauty as to please the senses, it is evident that the passion of love may be immediately excited, and may be equally powerful, and equally pure, though not so reasonable as that which is the offspring of long acquaintance. It is also evident that as there has not been any experience of the real character, there is consequently nothing which can lead to diminish the favourable impression which was at first made, or correct the errors of the imagination—Shakespeare has acknowledged the influence of this principle, by making some of his most exalted lovers, suddenly fall into the most romantic passion, as for instance Rosalind and Orlando, Romeo and Juliet, and Florizel and Perdita.

The occult principle, is, doubtless, the principal reason why we see so much diversity of taste in these affairs, as it is not an object of understanding, there is, consequently no common principle of conviction for the Judgment; and it is, therefore absurd, and the very height of presumption, to pretend to decide concerning the reasonableness of the affections of another person, — Such is this. —

Most secred fire, that burnest mightily,
In living breasts, y—kindled first above,
Emong th' eternal spheres and lamping sky!
And thence poured into men, which men call love;
Well did antiquity a God thee deeme.——
—Spenser—— FAIRY QUEENE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

DEAR SIR,

Having perused a letter signed M. in your paper of the 1st instant, about a certain discussion at present in contest among the Parsees respecting the observance of the *Kubbeesa*.

According to the reference made by him I have read the Qissai Sujjan the work from several old Persian MSS. but on the contrary, the author of the work clearly declares in the preface of his Said Book, that he drew it up from the traditional or verbal statement of a Dustoor of the time; and the work being but of modern date no credit can be en given to it in any way, although it was composed in 969 A. Y. but a copy in possession of Talib may have been transcribed in 1048 which I suppose, if I am not mistaken, is the insertion in that learned oriental Scholar's letter of the 11th ultimo.

I should be glad to have from "*M.*" some explanations about the following statement he gave and I beg to quote the same, that

"In the reign of Khasro Purvez about 49 "years before the Æra of Yezdezard the "inhabitants of Korasan understanding from "prophecies in their Zendavesta and other "religious Books that both their Kingdom and "Religion were soon to be overturned went & "recided on the Mountains of Kohestan in "Khorasan taking with them their historical "and religious Books; while they were resid-"ing there, and in the reign of Yezdezerd "the time for the observance of the *Kubbeesa* "arrived which by the direction of Yezdezerd "and other of their principal priests, and astronomers they accordingly kept"—but it "was not so observed by the King himself and "the nation at large, as they were engaged "at the time in a war with the King of Arbes-"tan." In what passage of the Zendavesta or any other religious Books of the Parsees and besides in what other old known manuscripts and Books either of any nation at large the above facts are mentioned the learned "M." ought to point out to me? with exception from the Book on the discussion of the Kubbeesa lately published in Surat by Dustoor Aspendiarjee Camdeenjee who is the only author (first appears to the world) that has stated the above circumstances; but no confidence can be placed in his publication unless he should have illustrated therein the facts from any authenticated MSS. as I am quite sure, Mr. Editor, that neither M. nor his informant could produce such works where the forgoing circumstances of the emigration of the ancient Parsees in the reign of Yezdezerd from Persia to Khorasan and where they observed the feast of Kubbeesa in the maintains of Kohestan will even appear; the word *Kohestan* itself signifies in Persian the plural of mountain and how can it be called "*Mountains of Kohistan*" as your correspondent has asserted.

With regard to the statement from Richardson by "M." that at the commencement of the Æra of Yezdezerd, the *Kubeesa* having arrived in the month of *Aban*; but many oriental writers varied on this point; that the *Kubbeesa* in the month of *Aban* had once arrived in the reign of Nousherwan, and the next rotation in the reign of Yezdezerd must follow in the month of *Adeer* instead of *Aban*, as the author of Furhungai Jehangeer and Bohran Katai again contradicts this point at the word *Bekturruck*, & says, that the *Kubbeesa* in the reign of Nousherwan arrived in the month of *Ardebehest* to assimilate this month to Abban gives a difference of 6 months. So let the learned M. now consider how far I am from placing reliance towards the rites of *Kubbeesa* in the religious observance, to support the above question more fully here follows an instance from Dustoor Aspondiarjee Camdurjee's own statement in his Book of Kubbeesa page 29 "that when "a Kubbeesa after a lapse of 120 years "arrived in the reign of the ancient Kings "of Persia, and should they at the approach "of it be under some difficulty, then "it was postponed to another 120 years "next following when their descendents was "to observe 2 *Kubbeesas* at once, after a "lapse of 240 years as it was done so by "Yezdezerd bin Shappoor." Now the learned M. must observe with full consideration in respect to the regularity in the observance of the *Kubbeesa* whether it is a religious doctrine or the gaiety of the monarchs.

From the above observation I maintain that there was no Kubbeesa ever observed or even up to this day existed in the religious rites of the Parsees as not mentioned in any of their holy and sacred Books of Zoroaster in the Zendavesta, it is distinctly expressed an account of 365 days *bekussur* (bekussur means without fraction) divided into 6 Ghumbars during which period the supreme being created the whole world, this also is confirmed by a passage in a Book called *Boondehesh* page 284 to 292 translated and published originally from Pehlir by one of the Rushmee Dustoors named Eduljee Dorabjee Jamas Assana, in Bombay in the A. Y. 1189. Now will the learned M. or his informant undertake to say whether it is so or not? If there is a *Kubbeesa* commanded to be observed in the holy religion of Zoroaster the same should be distinctly stated by M. in what passage of the Zendavesta or any other religious Books, (now in use amongst them) the same has a reference to & what are the suitable prayers for the fixed festivals or *Jushuns* of the Parsees, during the superfluous month of Kubbeesa? And how and in what manner such festivals, and the ceremonies of their departed lives, likewise all other religious performances ought to be observed during the *Salkubbeesa*? And whether the festivals of the Parsees which falls now agreeable to the days fixed for them in their sacred Books, be not called *moveable feast?* And the days of the observance of their departed souls in like manner, to corroborate the purity or *bekusser* of the religious rites of Zoroaster even any nominal work will suffice; but to support of there having been a Kusser in it; even a valuable manuscript or Book will never demonstrate or prove the existence thereof.

The ancient Kings of Persia had two modes of calculation in their Æras namely one *Salkubbeesa* and another *Salboking-ter* that is to say *leap*, and *ordinary* years the year of *Kubbeesa* was introduced for the use of Revenue, and particularly the computation of the period of the Sun, and all other public transactions of the kingdom; but the other *Bekusser* year was solely attached towards the religious ceremonies which up to this day is in use amongst the *Kudmees* both in India and Persia.

I should like to know in what Book the alledged date Friday the 9th Sharawan-sood Sumbut 772 of the arival of the Parsees to Sujjan is referred to, as this is also contradicted by other dates.

It is true that the Persian Kalendar was introduced in India about 80 years ago, and the Kudmees judging themselves, that the Rusmees were wrong in computing their time one month further back than the *Kudmees*. As the Kudmees soon adopted that principle instead of following what their ancestors had been misled which the Rusmees still keep such position of that.

I have been within the last three months engaged both in the English and Guzrattee public prints about the contention of both parties; but from the inference drawn by me, I find the respective accounts as far as that published by the Kudmees of their Epoch, the text and examples taken from many valuable and authentic Persian manuscripts—they perfectly coincide with each other and corroborated by different works, but the argument on the side of the Rusmees seems to be only fabulous and traditional, throws clear light upon my understanding—that they neither possess any books or accounts and if they do, I think they do not understand the meaning thereof.

Your Correspondent M. further says, that "the question was violently agitated about "40 years ago when the disputes rose to "such a height as often to end in bloodshed." The sole cause of mischief Mr. Edit or originated with the *Rusmees* as it does at present which I suppose the public are not unacquainted with.

M. has considered the *Kudmees* to be the most *violent* of the two parties, but he must know that when an active advocate conducts the cause of his client and proves the merits of his case and persistingly supports it as these Kudmees do; of course the advocates of the other side finding the case of his client weak, and unsupportable goes upon a different principle and impeaches the personal character of the suitor as in the present case the Rusmees do the Kudmees.

I beg to observe further that when the ancient Parsees left Persia for Khorasan in the reign of Khosro Purvez, and took their religious books with them thither, and thence emigrated to India as M. has stated, what was the need for the Parsees to enquire after several matters of their religious rites to the Parsees in Persia at different times about 225 to 250 years ago and this was done, by the Parsees of India after the arrival here of Cawas and Ifsand the two Parsees of Persia, before which time they were ignorant about their religious performances as it will more fully appear by a Kissac made by the abovenamed Cawas and Ifsaud, and they have since become acquainted with the usage of their religion and even now follow partly upon such answers which were received by them from Persia and now in possession of many Dustoors and others.

I am,
Dear Mr. Editor
Your most obedient Servant
SADDICK.

Bombay 13th Nov. 1826.

MISS EVELINA LYDIA LANGUISH presents her compliments to the Editor of the Bombay Gazette, and regrets that her complimentary Card so kindly noticed in the Gazette of the 4th ultimo, should have produced so little effect upon the apparently obdurate hearts of the Bombay Thespians. Their gallantry has been well known, and Miss E. L. L. was led to hope, that that appeal would not have been made in vain; but alas, a few private parties, and a Masqued Ball, have been the only result. Miss E. L. L. would be obliged to the Editor of the Gazette, if he would endeavour to remove this *ennui*—this seeming indifference to all that's charming; let us have routes balls, theatricals &c. as was the case in olden time.—One thing is certain, to Miss E. L. L. that if the Gentlemen are such cold lovers, they are likely to prove very indifferent husbands, and that it is more than probable that Miss E. L. L. shall in consequence be obliged to die an Old Maid!

Love Grove, 14th Nov. 1826.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

By giving place to the following speeches on the Presentation of the Colors to the 2d (late 4th) Extra Battalion N. I. at Baroda on the 12th of August last, you will greatly oblige.

Your's Obediently,
A SUBSCRIBER.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1826.

Lieut. Col. Comt. Kennedy, C. B.

"Captain Ottey, I have the honor to present you with the colors of the Battalion under your Command, and have much pleasure in congratulating you on the discipline, and appearance of your corps.

"I will not detain you at present by reminding you of the many glorious Fields, which have been made memorable by Sepoy valour under British standards, they must be too deeply imprinted on your memory on an occasion like the present. My life has passed during a service of more than forty years in the Native Army, and there are but few situations in which troops can be placed, where I have not seen Detachments or Divisions of them, and if the testimony of one so deeply interested in and so devotedly

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attached to the Native Army, would not be considered as partial, I could be loud in asserting that in no one instance did I ever see them shrink from danger or waver from their loyalty.

I beg Sir that you will acquaint the Officers and men of your Battalion, that I am much gratified with their steady and soldier-like appearance and particularly pleased with their orderly conduct since the Battalion came under my command, a praise which I do not doubt they will continue to deserve under your charge."

Captain Ottey's reply to Col. Kennedy, C. B.

" Allow me Sir in behalf of the Officers, and men of the 4th Extra Battalion, to express how proud we are of the flattering opinion you have been pleased to form of us and of the honor you have thus conferred upon us by placing in our charge these colors. No exertions shall be wanting on our parts to prepare ourselves for any service, that we may be called upon to perform, and believe me Sir, it will be our greatest pride when the day of trial shall arrive to prove that we are worthy of the trust which has been confided to us."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazettee.

SIR,

It is stated in a letter by "A Naval Officer" published in your last paper, "that Steam Vessels can only be employed to advantage in Rivers and Smooth Seas, with fine weather."

When the Steam packets were first established between Dublin and Holyhead, the Government retained the old sailing packets to be employed in bad weather.—On the arrival of the *Steamers* at Holyhead, his present Majesty was wind bound there on his way to Ireland. The King was extremely anxious to proceed, the Harbour was crowded with vessels of all descriptions, Ships of War, Cutters, Luggers, &c.; and among them, His Majesty's far famed Yatch, and the Camelion Sloop of War built in Bombay.—Not a vessel dared stir. The Officers of the large Ships pleaded the difficulty of getting out of the harbour; The Commanders of the old packets, declared their vessels could not live in such a tremendous sea.—In this state of anxiety Captain Rogers (who so gallently fought the Falmouth packet in the Bay of biscay, and who had been appointed to one of the new steam packets) volunteered to take her over—he went, delivered his despatches, and returned to Holyhead the following day. The King to prove his opinion of Steam vessels immediately went over to Ireland with Captain Rogers.

This trial was considered by the English Government so satisfactory, that Steam packets were established between Milfordhaven and the South of Ireland, between Dover and France, and to other places.

The hurricane of November 1823 which drove on shore so many ships in the North Sea, strewing the coast between Sussex and the Shetland Isles with wrecks, made no impression on the Steam Packet Soho then on her passage from London to Leith, nor upon the Steam Packet Edinburgh on her passage down.—Surely these are not fair weather stations, Rivers, or smooth seas.

I do not trouble you Mr. Editor with a longer Catalogue, because the more recent employment of Steam vessels is generally known.

I am
Sir
Your obedient Servant
STEAM.

Bombay, 20th Nov. 1826.

REMEDY FOR BITES OF SNAKES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

DEAR INDY,—Every European in this country is bound to do his best towards what may tend to benefit the Natives of this country. With this feeling, I am induced to send you the following recipe for the bite of a Snake. Native Gentlemen in Calcutta will do a service to the cause of humanity if they copy and translate the same, circulating it amongst the tenantry of their Talooks.

Take two parts (doo bhaug) of Sal Ammoniac, known in every Indian bazar by the name *Nowshadur*; dissolve in four parts of hot water; the solution is to be poured into a bottle, with the addition of one part of quick-lime or chunam; the bottle is to be corked and shaken at intervals, during fifteen or twenty minutes, when it is to be allowed to settle, the clear liquid decanted off, and kept in a well closed glass vessel for occasional use. This will be found to supercede the use of Eau de Luce, which in all cases is useful only in proportion to the quantity of Volatile Alkali it contains. Other Editors will, I trust, do me the favour to copy this.

In case of a bite from a Snake, take two tea-spoonsful, or in native language, twelve annas of the above mixture in a small cup of water; repeat shortly afterwards *three* tea-spoonsful, either more diluted with water or in the same way. Should the person be seized with vertigo or violent tremors, agitation, &c. &c. give three spoonsful more in a little water, and so on as circumstances dictate. Should the symptoms begin to moderate, the above may be continued in lesser quantities for a little while longer.—Your's,

TIM.

No Tichana, Oct. —, 1826.

[*India Gaz. Oct.* 30.

TO CORRESPONDENTS,

Miss Evelina Lydia Languish is informed that her "Purvoe has by no means done her justice in the transcript of the Letter sent to us, since he has taken a liberty with the personal pronouns which we are certain he was not anthorized to do, and which we have accordingly been obliged to check.

ERRATUM IN LAST GAZETTE.

In the article upon the subject of the cause of Amerchund Beederchund the sixth line from the bottom.

For Defendant's.
Read.
Plaintiffs Council.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 month's at 1 | 9.
Calcutta . . 90 days 102 Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, . . 30 days, 99 B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 22D NOVEMBER 1826.

The arrivals since our last, have been the Ship Carron, Thomas McCarthy Commander, from Calcutta, the 15th October. The Barque Valleyfield (Free Trader) Thomas Johnson Commander from the Isle of France, the 10th October; and the Ship James Scott, R. Richards Commander, put back from sea, from having sprung a leak.

Passengers per Carron.—Mrs. McCarthy, and 2 children, T. C. Robertson Esq., Mr. James Mercer, Mr. W. Darby, Master Capon and Miss Capon.

Do. per Vallefield.—Assistant Surgeon Peter Campbell, H. M.'s 6th Regt., Mr. Frederick Bossey, Mr. Robert Lee.

The departures are the Ship James Scott, R. Richards, Commr. to China on 16th Instant and the Ship Sophia, Mahomed bin Eusiff Nacqudah to Bussorah.

Passengers per Sophia.—Col. Wilson, and Col. Stewart.

BOMBAY COURIER.—Nov. 18.

The weather within the last few days has put on an unusual appearance, connected, we suppose, with the setting in of the Madras monsoon. The wind has blown strong from the S. W. for the last two days, and has caused a heavy sea in the mouth of the harbour. We are sorry to mention that one of the pilot bunderboats was upset on Thursday night, and four of the crew and a Parsee perished. This boat went out with the James Scott, and before the pilot left her, another ship hove in sight, which he boarded, and sent the bunderboat on shore with a report of the ship's name, but she was upset by a sudden squall when off the Light-house. Nine of the crew, by getting hold of the oars, reached the land in safety, but four of them, with a Parsee who had gone on board the James Scott on some business, were drowned. The ship, which had got too far to the Northward, has been prevented by the S. W. wind from making the harbour, but we understand she is from the Isle of France.

We are happy to be able to state that there is likely to be some stir in the GREEN ROOM of our Theatre, and that some old veterans, supported by a strong levy of promising recruits, intend soon to gratify the public with a representation of an ENGLISHMAN'S FIRESIDE. The day of performance will, we understand be immediately announced, and we trust that the support and patronage of society will particularly distinguish the first opening for the season, and be such as to give encouragement to a renewal of the efforts of those who kindly and voluntarily come forward for the gratification of the public.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. B. Sandwith, 1st Lt. Cy.
Capt. C. Cathcart, 10th Rt N. I.
Surgeon Wm. Darby, 28th B. N. I.
Lieut Marsh, A. Supt. Bazars.
Capt. W. Gordon, 2d Madras N. I.
Asst. Surgeon J. Thornton, M. D. Madras Esl.
Lieut. . . Shirt, 20th Regt.
Capt. C. Crawley, 4th Rt. N. I.
Asst. Surgeon P. Campbell, H. M. 6th Regt.
Capt. Pedler, N. A. Horse.
DEPARTURES.—Surgeon Wm. Purnell, 1st B. E. Rt
Lieut. G. J. Mant, Fort Adjt. Surat.
Ensign Charles Rook, 22d Regt.
Ensign R. Carry, 17th Regt.
Asst. Surgeon Wm. Rowland, Queen's Royals.
Member Med Bd ——Dr. Morgan.
Surgeon K. Macaulay, M. Est.
Lieut. C. Shirt, 20th Regt.
Capt. Seymour, 20th Rt.
Lt. and Adjt F. B. Fortune, Guz. P. Bn.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 15th Ship Carron, Thomas McCarthy, Commander from Calcutta, 15th, Oct.

18th, Barque Valleyfield, (Free Trader) Thos. Johnson, Commander from the Isle of France, 10th, Oct.

20th, Ship James Scott, R. Richards, Commander put back from sea being leaky.

Passengers per Carron.—Mrs. McCarthy, and 2 Children, T. C. Robertson, Esq. Mr. Jas. Mercer, Mr. Wm. Darby, Master Capon, Miss E. Capon.

Per Barque Valleyfield.—Asst. Surgeon, Peter Campbell, of H. M. 6th Regt. Mr. Fredrick Bossy, Mr. Robt. Lee.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 16th Ship James Scott, R. Richards, Commander to China.

19th. Ship Sophia, Mahomud bin Eusiff, Nacqudah to Bussorah.

Passengers by Sophia.—Col. Wilson, Col. Steward.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Recovery, for London.
Providence, for Do.
Runnymede, for Do.
Royal George, for Do.
Dorothy, for Liverpool.
Vigilant, for Mauritius.
Arab—Brig Antelope, for Persian Gulph.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—October 31. H. C. Armed Ketch Trusty, E. B. Squire, from Akyab 21st October—Ship Amid Bux, B. D'Souza, from Madras 10th October.

DEPARTURES.—October 30. Ship Hibberts, E. Keaker, for Bombay.

Vessels expected to sail immediately:—Ship Hammon Shaw, W. B. Davidson, for Bombay—French Ship Ninon, L. Ligor, for Bordeaux direct.

The undermentioned vessels gone to sea from Saugor; viz.

October 30. Bengal Merchant.
October 31. Indian Oak.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER,
OCTOBER 31, 1826.

DIAMOND HARBOUR:—H. C. Ships Marchioness of Ely, Prince Regent, Rose, and Asia—Duke of Lancaster, and Caroline, outward-bound remain—H. C. A. K. Trusty, passed up

SAUGOR:—Providence and Sulimany, outward-bound, remain.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 3, Lalla Rookh, H. Stewart, from London 12th and Portsmouth 19th July; 7, Ship Cambridge, J. Barber, from London 9th July.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—At Matoonga Church on Thursday morning the 16th inst. by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Mr. Sub-Conductor Archer, to Miss Mary Gillum.

On Tuesday, 21st. Inst. by the Revd. Mr. J. Laurie, at his house at Colaba, Mr. George William Scales, to Mrs. Mary Halliday.

BIRTHS.—On Wednesday, the 15th Instant, the wife of Mr. Gabriel Sarsakes, of twins, a son and daughter.

DEATH.—On board the Sarah on his passage to England, Captain Thomas Riddeck, late of Bombay, after a residence in India of upwards of thirty six years.

At Bombay, on the 5th Instant, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, Captain J. Finlay, 4th Regiment N. I. sincerely and deservedly regretted by all his brother officers.

In the Fort on the night of the 20th Inst. Mr. Conductor Nicholas Hughes, of the Gun Carriage Manufactory, aged 30th years most sincerely and deservedly regretted by his relations and friends, but particularly his disconsolate Widow, who will have to deplore the loss of a most amiable and affectionate husband.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 28th October, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. William Jackson, of the Noacolly Salt Agency, to Miss Mary Marsack.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 28th October, Mr. M. Le Blanc, to Miss S. Gregory.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 31st October, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, the Reverend Francis Goode, M. A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and H. C. Chaplain, to Caroline, youngest Daughter of T. Driscoll, of Harcourt-street, Dublin, Esq. one of His Majesty's Counsel at Law.

BIRTHS.—At Garden Reach, on the 13th October, the Lady of J. F. Sandys, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 30th October, the Lady of N. Alexander, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the evening of the 28th October Mrs. Joseph Savigny, of a Son.

At Kurnaul, on the 16th October, the Lady of Lieutenant Frederick Angelo, 7th Light Cavalry, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Colgong, near Bhaugulpore, on the 8th October, when proceeding down the River to Calcutta, Margaret, the Wife of the Revered William Frazer, Chaplain.

At Howrah, on Monday, the 30th October, the youngest Son, of Mr. C. A. Fenwick, aged 1 year, 8 months and 17 days.

At Pertabghur, near Neemutch, on the morning of the 14th October 1826, Lieutenant and Adjutant John Wyllie, of the Rampoorah Local Battalion, aged 29 years, much and deservedly regretted by all who knew him. As a mark of the respect in which he was held by the natives of the Corps, all the Men, Officers included, volunteered their services to carry his remains to the Grave, and this melancholy duty was performed by a Party of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Battalion.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Masulipatam, on the 1st November, by the Reverend E. P. Lewis, Mr. William Long, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, to Miss Charlotte King.

At St Mary's Church, on the 6th Instant, by the Rev. T. Lewis, M. A. Mr. Conductor D. Burns, to Rachael, eldest daughter of Mr. Conductor A. Miller.

On the 2d November, at Bangalore, Lieut. Amsinck, Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 2d Brigade of Horse Artillery, to Eliza Emma Julia Anna Greene, second daughter of the late Colonel Greene, Company's Service Bengal Establishment.

DEATHS.—At Madras, on the 3d Instant, Elizabeth, the Wife of Mr. James Samuel Harvey, of the Quarter Master General's Department, aged 18 years and 9 months, leaving an infant child, her disconsolate husband, and a large circle of relations and friends, to bemoan her loss.

At Madras, on the night of the 2d November, Mary Ann, the infant daughter of Mr. R. Hosie, aged 1 year, 8 months, and 14 days, sincerely regretted.

At Secundrabad, on the 21st Ultimo, Caroline, the Wife of Serjeant William Higgins, of H. M. 46th Regiment, aged 17 years, the third daughter of Store Serjeant Grant of Vellore. She was of a mild and amiable temper, and fulfilled with cheerfulness every duty her station enjoined, and has left behind her an infant child, a mourning husband and numerous friends to lament her untimely loss.

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Calcutta, the 23d October, 1826.

Rs. As.		*Rs. As.*	
Prem.	27 0	Remitable Loans at 6 P. Ct.	26 0 Prem.
Disct.	0 8 5	Per Cent Loans, of.....	1 0 Disct
Prem.	0 2	New 5 per Cent Loan,.....	0 4 Disct.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Buy.		Sell.
1 11 *a* 1 11½	On London 6 Months sight. per Sa Rs.....	2 0 *a* 2½

On Bombay 30 Days Sight per 100 Bombay Rs. 98
Madras ditto, 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.
BANK SHARES—Premium, 5300 to 5400.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 24TH OCTOBER, 1826.

Mr. J. G. Deedes, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Western Provinces.

Mr. W. R. Kennaway, Ditto ditto.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 24TH OCTOBER, 1826.

Mr. F. W. Dick, Fourth Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Bareily.

Mr. J. C. D. Dick, Judge and Magistrate of Bareilly.

Mr. H. Graham, Judge and Magistrate of Seharunpore.

Mr. R. Walker, Judge and Magistrate of Fultehpore.

Mr. W. T. Robertson, Magistrate of Goruckpore.

Mr. G. C. Cheap, Magistrate of Nuddeah.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 4th October, 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments:

4th Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant George Parlby to be Captain, viec Burrows deceased, 20th September, 1825.

Cornet Archibald Edmund Bromwich to be Lieutenant, vice Murray deceased, 12th August, 1825.

George Arthur Brownlow, Gentleman, to be Cornet, vice Bromwich, 12th August, 1825.

11th Light Dragoons.

Captain James Tomlinson, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Wetherall who exchanges, 17th October, 1825.

Cornet William Handley to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Stewart promoted, 8th April 1826.

Charles Robertson Hyndman, Gentleman, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Handley, ditto ditto.

13th Light Dragoons.

Captain Richard Brunton to be Major, by purchase, vice Higgins promoted, 2d March, 1826.

To be Captains.

Captain Charles Wetherall, from the 11th Light Dragoons, vice Tomlinson who exchanges, 17th October, 1825.

Lieutenant John Horatius Maitland, by purchase, vice Brunton, 2d March, 1826.

To be Lieutenants, by purchase.

Cornet John Guy Evered, vice Lang promoted in the 8th Foot, 17th February, 1826.

Cornet Thomas Frederick Hart, vice Brown promoted, 8th April, 1826.

To be Cornet, by purchase.

Richard Gethin, Gentleman, vice Hart, 8th April 1826.

16th Light Dragoons.

Cornet Edward Guest to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Armstrong promoted, 8th April, 1826.

Lieutenant James Douglas, from the 81st Foot, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Smyth promoted, 22d April, 1826.

Benjamin Norris Everard, Gentleman, to be Cornet by purchase, vice Guest, 8th April, 1826.

Assistant Surgeon James Monat, M. D., from the 13th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Mallock promoted in the 46th Foot, 13th March, 1826.

1st Foot.

Captain David Deuchar to be Major, by purchase, vice Graham who retires, 6th April, 1826.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant James Bland, without purchase, 2d March, 1826.—Cancels the promotion of Lieutenant Bland to the Company, Ensign Church to the Lieutenancy, and Mr. James Browne's appointment to the Ensigncy, in succession to Havey, died.

Lieutenant James Vernon Fletcher, by purchase, vice Deuchar, 6th April, 1826.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign John Wells Butt, without purchase, 2d March, 1826—Cancels Ensign Butt's promotion, vice Bichner, deceased.

Ensign and Adjutant John Mullin, to have the rank, 3d March 1826.—Cancels the promotion of Ensign Mullin, vice Carter, deceased.

Lieutenant Arthur Lyttleton Macleod, from the Half Pay, vice Samuel Sargeant, whose appointment has not taken place, 9th March, 1826.

Ensign Augustus Howard Ormsby, vice Williamson, deceased, 22d March, 1826—Cancels Ensign Ormsby's promotion, vice John McGregor, died.

Ensign Tyrrell Mathias Byrne, vice Bichner, deceased, 23d March, 1826.—Cancels Ensign Byrne's promotion, vice Dug. Campbell, deceased.

Lieutenant William McPherson, from the West India Regiment, vice Bland, 24th March, 1826.

Ensign Alexander Mackenzie, by purchase, vice Fletcher, 6th April, 1826.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign James Ritchie, from the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, 7th April, 1825.

Ensign Francis Carr, from the Half Pay 3d West India Regiment, vice Ormsby, 22d March, 1826.

William Devaynes Bedford, Gentleman, by purchase, vice Mackenzie promoted, 6th April, 1826.

Arlaby Mead Wilmot, Gentleman, by purchase, vice Campbell appointed to the 4th Foot, 7th April, 1826.

Francis Hoskins, Gentleman, without purchase, vice Butt, 8th April, 1826.

6th Foot.

Lieutenant Thomas Duke to be Captain, vice Cox, deceased, 28th August, 1825.

(Continued after the Poetry.)

Poetry.

SEPARATION.

OH! 'tis one scene of parting here!
Love's watch-word is "*Farewell.*"
And almost starts the following tear,
Ere dried the last that fell:

'Tis but to feel that one most dear
Grows needful to the heart,
And straight a voice is muttering near,
Imperious—"*Ye must part!*"

Oft, too, we doom ourselves to grieve—
For wealth or glory rove;
But say, can wealth or glory give
Aught that can equal love?

Life is too short thus to bereave
Existence of its spring,
Or e'en for one short hour to leave
Those to whose hearts we cling.

Count o'er the hours whose happy flight
Is shared with those we love:
Like stars amid a stormy night,
Alas! how few they prove!

Yet they concentrate all the light
That cheers our lot below;
And thither turns the weary sight
From this dark world of woe.

And could we live, if we believ'd
The future like the past?
Still hope we on, though still deceiv'd,
The hour shall come at last—

When all the visions Fancy weav'd,
Shall be by Truth imprest,
And they who still in absence griev'd,
Shall be together blest.

But happiest they whose gifted eye
Above this world can see,
And those diviner realms descry,
Where partings cannot be;

Who, with ONE changeless Friend on high,
Life's varied paths have trod,
And soar to meet beyond the sky,
The ransom'd and their GOD.

(Continued from the third Page.)

Ensign William Warrington, from the 67th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Duke, 28th August, 1825.

13th Foot.

Lieutenant Hon'ble Frederick Howard, from the Half-Pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Wilson appointed to the 52d Foot, 30th March, 1826.

Serjeant Major W. Hutchins to be Adjutant, with the Rank of Ensign, vice Fenton promoted, 13th September, 1825.

Second Lieutenant Charles White, from the Ceylon Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Pearson deceased, 13th April, 1826.

Hospital Assistant John Robertson M. D. to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Monat appointed, to the 16th Light Dragoons, 13th March, 1826.

14th Foot.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign Ralph Budd, by purchase, vice White appointed to the 32d Foot, 16th March, 1826.

Lieutenant William Moir, from Half-pay 37th Foot, vice Cain appointed to the 3d Foot, 27th March, 1826.

20th Foot.

Ensign Robert McDermott to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Moore appointed to the 15th Foot, 23d February, 1826.—Cancels the promotion of Ensign McDermott, in the 44th, vice Paton, deceased.

Francis Hearle Stephens, Gentleman, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice McDermott, 23 February, 1826.

30th Foot.

Ensign C. H. Marecheaux to be Lieutenant, vice Gregg, deceased, 6th April, 1826.—Cancels the promotion of Ensign Marecheaux, vice McLeod resigned.

Thomas Robert Burrowes, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Wilson deceased, 16th August 1826

Edward Regan Gregg, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Marecheaux, 5th April, 1826.—Cancels the appointment of Mr. Waldron, vice Marecheaux.

31st Foot.

Ensign William Marsden Wetenhall, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ruxton promoted, 16th March, 1826.

John Cassidy Stock, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Minchin promoted, 28d March, 1826.

38th Foot.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant James Horton Law vice Birch deceased, 9th September, 1825.—Cancels Lieutenant Law's promotion, vice Forster, deceased.

Brevet Major Wilson Kingdom Rains, from the 41st Foot, vice Woodward who exchanges, 8th April, 1826.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign William Henry Minchin, from the 31st Foot, vice Law, 9th September, 1825.

Ensign J. Jackson, Louth, vice Torrens deceased, 11th September, 1825.

To be Ensigns.

Theophilus Jenkins, Gentleman, vice Maclean, whose appointment has not taken place, 2d March, 1826.

Alfred Whittle, Gentleman, vice Louth, 23d March, 1826.

41st Foot.

Captain John Corfield, from the 77th Foot, to be Captain, vice Burrowes deceased, 23d March, 1826.

Second Lieutenant Lewis Hay, from the 60th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Versturme promoted, 8th April, 1826.

Ensign James Gardener Inglis, from the 54th Foot, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Gray who retires, 8th April, 1826.

44th Foot.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign Edward C. Mathias, vice Gledstanes deceased, 16th August, 1825.

Ensign Edward H. Clarke, from the 4th Foot, by purchase, vice Langmead promoted, 4th March, 1826.

Ensign Arthur Arundel Browne, from the 13th Foot, by purchase, vice Hawkins promoted in the 39th Foot, 13th April, 1826.

To be Ensign J. D. Young, Gentleman, vice Mathias, 16th August, 1825.

45th Foot.

Ensign John Du Vernet, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Geddes promoted, 8th April, 1826.

To be Ensigns by Purchase.

George Herbert Clarke, Gentleman, vice Du Vernet, 8th April, 1826.

Alexander Murray Tulloch, Gentleman, vice Lewis promoted in the 89th Foot, 9th April, 1826.

46th Foot.

Captain Robert Martin, from the 3d Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Captain, vice Miller appointed to the 24th Foot, 8th April, 1825.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Edward John Bruce, from the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, vice Gleeson appointed to the 90th Foot, 8th April 1825.

Lieutenant Edward William Romer Antrobus, from Half-Pay 13th Foot, vice Ashhurst appointed to the 3d Foot, 27th March, 1826.

To be Ensign by Purchase.

Charles William St. John Wall, vice Legh promoted, 8th April, 1826.

47th Foot.

Lieutenant Archibald Campbell, from Half-Pay 77th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Bryan O'Donnell Bennett, who exchanges, 30th March, 1826.

48th Foot.

Major James Taylor to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Erskine deceased, 8th June, 1825.

Brevet Major James Thomas Moriset, to be Major, vice Taylor, 8th June, 1825.

Lieutenant William Reed to be Captain, vice Moriset, 8th June, 1825.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Edwin Griffiths, from the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion, vice Smith appointed to the 60th Foot, 10th April, 1825.

Ensign William A. MacCleverty, vice Reed, 26th August, 1825.—Cancels the promotion of Ensign O'Brien, vice Reed.

Ensign William Bell, vice Vincent deceased, 23d March, 1826.

54th Foot.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Edwards Wells, from the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion, vice Dalgety appointed to the 70th Foot, 19th April, 1825.

Ensign Henry Rose Clarke, vice Fenton deceased, 16th August, 1825.—Cancels the promotion of Ensign Clarke, vice Frazer deceased.

Ensign Richard Burton, by purchase, vice Crofton who retires, 12th April, 1826.

Lieutenant Francis Kirkham Tucombe, from Half-Pay, 30th Foot, vice Thomas appointed to the 26th Foot, 13th April, 1826.

To be Ensign.

—— Bayley, Gentleman, vice Clark, 16th August, 1825.—Cancels the appointment of Mr. Bayley, vice Man promoted.

Charles Daintry, Gentleman, by purchase, vice Inglis promoted in the 41st Foot, 22d April 1826.

59th Foot.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant John Harris, Arnold, from the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion, vice Leslie appointed to the 72d Foot, 8th April 1826.—Cancels the promotion of Ensign Peacock, vice Leslie.

Ensign William Fuller, by purchase, vice Amherst promoted, 8th April, 1826.—Cancels the promotion of Ensign Fuller, vice Griffith cashiered.

To be Ensign by purchase

Richard Barnardiston Yates, Gentleman, vice Fuller, 8th April, 1826.

67th Foot.

Ralph Allen Gosset, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Warrington promoted in the 6th Foot, 2d March, 1826.

Quarter Master Serjeant.

William Mew to be Quarter Master, vice Johnstone deceased, 16th February, 1826.

87th Foot.

Ensign Perceval Ramsay to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Harley appointed to the 32d Foot, 8th April 1826.

Charles Urquhart, Gentleman, to be Ensign by the purchase, vice Ramsay promoted, 13th April, 1826.

89th Foot.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign Robert Lewis, from the 45th Foot, by purchase, vice Macdonald appointed to the 80th Foot, 2d March, 1826.

Ensign John Montgomery Russell, from the 12th Foot, without purchase, vice Mackie appointed to the 3d Foot 27th March, 1826.

Lieutenant William Gorse, from Half-Pay 3d West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Palmer appointed to the 65th Foot, 22d April, 1826.

Unattached.

To be Lieut. Colonels of Infantry by Purchase.

Lieutenant and Captain Francis Dawkins, from the 1st or Grenadier Foot Guards, vice Lieutenant Colonel William Gravatt, (Colonel), who retires, 8th April, 1826.

To be Captains of Infantry by Purchase.

Lieutenant George Crousdaile, from 3d Foot, 8th April, 1826.

Lieutenant Joseph King Stewart, from 11th Light Dragoons, 8th April, 1826.

Lieutenant Lewis Versturme, from 41st Foot, 8th April, 1826.

Lieutenant John Gordon Geddes, from 45th Foot, 8th April, 1826.

Lieutenant Brotherton Browne, from the 13th Light Dragoons, 8th April 1826.

Lieutenant Walter Ogilvy, from 44th Foot, 8th April, 1826.

Lieutenant Hon'ble Jeffery Amherst, from the 59th Foot, 8th April, 1826.

Lieutenant Robert Williams, from the 44th Foot, 8th April, 1826.

Lieutenant Thomas Armstrong, from the 16th Light Dragoons, 8th April, 1826.

Lieutenant Edward Strathern Butler, from the 1st Foot, 8th April, 1826.

Lieutenant Charles Agnew, from the 4th Light Dragoons, 8th April, 1826.

Lieutenant William Childers, from 41st Foot, 8th April, 1826.

Lieutenant John Rowland Smyth, from 16th Light Dragoons 8th April, 1826.

Memorandum.

The Christian Names of Cornet Reynolds of the 11th Light Dragoons, are "Richard Anthony," and not "Henry A." as formerly stated.

The Commander in Chief directs that all Officers belonging to the 3d Regiment, or Buffs, or who may be appointed to that Corps in this Country, will proceed to the Depot at Chinsurah, and there do duty until the arrival of the Corps in Bengal, or until further Orders

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 6th Oct. 1826.

The Right Honorable the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

1st Foot.

Lieutenant J. T. Holebrooke to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Harvey deceased, 11th February, 1826.

Ensign W. H. Church to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Holebroke promoted, 11th February, 1826.

James Brown, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Church promoted, 11th February, 1826.

14th Foot.

Captain B. Whitney, from the 44th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Ainsworth who exchanges, 16th September, 1826.

44th Foot.

Captain Jos. B. Ainsworth, from the 14th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Whitney who exchanges, 16th September, 1826.

48th Foot.

Ensign A. Erskine to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Nixon deceased, 10th September, 1826.

William Francis Stubbs, Gentleman, (Volunteer) to be Ensign without purchase, vice Erskine promoted, 10th September, 1826.

Memorandum.

Lieutenant Robert McDermott, 20th Foot, appointed to the 44th Foot, in General Orders of 6th January 1826, will remain and do duty with that Corps until further Orders.

Head-Quarter, Calcutta 16th Oct. 1826.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments:

1st Foot.

Richard Going, Gentleman, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Byrne promoted, 9th April, 1826.

30th Foot.

William A. Mounsey, Gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Mansel promoted, 1st December, 1825.

46th Foot.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant George Tarwell, from the Half-Pay, vice Madigan appointed Quarter Master, 24th November, 1825.

Ensign Francis Ingram, by purchase, vice Henry Stuart promoted, 3d December, 1825.

To be Ensign by Purchase.

Joseph Davies, Gentleman, vice Ingram, 3d December, 1825.

To be Quarter Master.

Lieutenant James Madigan, vice William Barfoot who retires upon Half-Pay, 24th November, 1825.

To be Pay Master.

Pay Master James Grant, from the 89th Foot, vice Anderson who exchanges, 24th November, 1825.

59th Foot.

Captain Henry Duggan Courtayne, from the Half-Pay, to be Captain, vice James Doran who exchanges, 24th November, 1825.

89th Foot.

Pay Master Joseph Jocelyn Anderson, from the 46th Foot, to be Pay Master, vice Grant who exchanges, 23th November, 1825.

Unattached.

To be Captains of Infantry by Purchase.

Lieutenant John Windsor Stuart, from the 6th Foot, 5th November, 1825.

Lieutenant Henry Stuart, from the 46th Foot, 3d December, 1825.

Lieutenant William Clark Langmead, from the 44th Foot, 4th March, 1826.

Lieutenant George Ruxton, from the 31st Foot, 4th March, 1826.

To be Lieutenant of Infantry by Purchase.

Ensign Peter Lege, from the 46th Foot, 3d December, 1825.

Memorandum.

The undermentioned Appointment, as stated in the Gazette of the 19th Instant, (November 1825) has not taken place:

14th Regiment of Foot—Hospital Assistant Giffney, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Evers appointed to the 86th Foot.

The Commissions of the undermentioned Officers have been antedated to the dates stated against their names, but they have not been allowed any back pay:

41st Foot—Lieutenant Tathwell, to 20th August 1824.

87th Foot—Lieutenant Smith, to 8th June 1825.

" " Lieutenant Thomas, to 23d August 1825.

" " Ensign Dudley, to 9th November 1825.

Head-Quarter, Calcutta, 21st Oct. 1826.

The undermentioned officers have Leave of Absence, for the period specified.

11th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Tritton, for six Months, from 10th October, to proceed to Calcutta, on most urgent private affairs.

16th Lancers—Lieutenant Neale, for six Months, from 5th Oct. to proceed to Calcutta, on Medical Certificate.

13th Light Infantry—Captain McPherson, for Six Weeks, from 20th October, to proceed to Calcutta, on Medical Certificate.

13th Light Infantry—Lieutenant Thomas, in extension for One Month, from 12th Oct.

45th Foot—Captain Hemming, in extension for Two Months from 20th October, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

45th Foot—Ensign Meik, in extension for One Month, from the 22d October, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

47th Foot—Major Backhouse, for One Year, from date of Embarkation, to precede his Regiment to England.

48th Foot—Capt. Brotheridge, for One Year, from date of Embarkation, to proceed to New South Wales, for the purpose of retiring upon Half-pay.

59th Foot—Lieut. Pitman, for One Month, from 20th October, to proceed to Calcutta, on urgent private affairs.

59th Foot—Pay Master Wright, from the 14th to the 23d October, to proceed to Calcutta, on urgent private affairs.

67th Foot—Capt. Vaughan, for One Month, from the 25th October, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

Detachment Orders by Col. Cotton, Commanding these, proceeding to the Upper Provinces, dated 10th ultimo, appointing Serjeant Mulligan, of 31st Regiment, Hospital Serjeant, are confirmed.

The Station Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor, Commanding at Berhampore, dated the 16th Inst. directing Lieut. Sutherland & Ensign and Adjutant Hutchins, of the 13th Regiment, to proceed in charge of the Sick Men, Women and Children, belonging to that Corps to Dinapore, and appointing Doctor Monat, to the Medical Charge of the same, is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon Monat, late of the 13th Light Infantry, and who was appointed to the 16th Lancers in General Orders of the 4th Inst. No. 60, will continue to do duty with the former Corps, until further orders, and Lieut. Caine, late of the 14th, and now of the Buffs, will continue to do duty with his former Corps until its arrival at Berhampore, when he will immediately proceed and join the Depot at Chinsurah.

Head Quarters Calcutta, 24th October. 1826

The Commander in Chief has great satisfaction in announcing to His Majesty's Army, that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to restore in the person of Major General Dalzell, the Earldom of Carnwath.

Lieut. Colonel Cassidy's Regimental Order of the 11th February last, appointing Lieutenant Booth, Interpreter to His Majesty's 31st Regiment, during its progress by water from Calcutta to Dinapore, is confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of 15th years standing and upwards, to the rank of Capt. by Brevet, in the East Indies only, from the date specified against their respective names; viz.

30th Regt. of Foot—Lieut. M. Andrews, 28th Jan. 1823.

59th Regt. of Foot—Lieut. James Burn, 1st Oct. 1826.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence for the periods specified.

44th Foot—Brevet Capt. Evans for one month in extention, from the 1st to 30th November, for the purpose of retiring on half-pay.

59th Foot—Major Cast, from 25th Oct. to 24th Dec. to proceed to the Presidency on private affairs.

By Order of the Commander in Chief.
A. MACDONALD,
Adjt. Gen. of H. M. Army in India.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEILGHERRIES.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,—When the Neilgherries were first discovered, the decided objection of the Natives to all mountainous regions was one of the greatest impediments to be overcome, and for a short time, this obstacle was rather increased than diminished owing to the neglect to provide themselves with clothing adapted to the climate. The cold was to them excessive; their thin muslin dresses afforded but a slight protection against the piercing winds; and they seldom or ever thought of taking any precautions against the dews and increased bleakness of the night. Under such circumstances, we cannot be surprized that several of them were attacked with fever, as this must have been the result of such imprudence in any climate of the same temperature; and it would rather have been matter of astonishment had they escaped. But though for a time, their reluctance to ascend the Hills was almost insurmountable, it has now yielded to their experience of the salubrity of the climate. When provided with woolen garments, and well sheltered during the night, they experience no inconvenience, and soon become reconciled to the change. And, knowing the improvident character of the natives, every gentleman who intends to visit the Neilgherries ought, in duty, humanity, and regard to his own comfort, previously to take care that his attendants be as well furnished as himself with the warm clothing they require.

So entirely is the disinclination of natives to ascend the hills removed from all that have fairly tried them, that numbers visit them now of their own accord. It is very common to

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY J. F. DE JESUS, IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 22D NOVEMBER 1826.

(*Continued from the last Page*)

hear them complain of the difficulty of satisfying their improved appetites. They now from a large village, where a bazar is established; and the merchants freely bring their grains and other commodities from great distances, some coming as far as eighty miles. It is worthy of remark also, that the *Brinjaries, and other itinerant merchants travelling from the Eastern to the Western coasts, now frequently cross those hills, instead of taking the route, as formerly, by Paulghautcherry. Thus they save a considerable distance, when proceeding to the North of Malabar, so much as a hundred miles: but no consideration would have induced them thus to shorten their journey, while a doubt remained of the salubrity of the climate, or a suspicion that they ran any risk in the attempt.

Since the prejudices and fears of the timid Hindoo are thus effectually removed, to those who know their character, it is not easy to give a stronger proof of the established reputation of the climate. They are frequently expressing their astonishment, that their forefathers knew nothing of these regions; and in residing here, seem undisturbed by a single reproach of conscience for departing from their ancestors beaten track.

A further idea of the climate, and of the soil also, may be formed from the remarkable force of vegetations, and the nature of the plants that thrive on the hills, all the vegetables, fruits and flowers of Europe and the Cape of Good Hope hitherto tried, have succeeded remarkably well. Those of England, indeed have grown much larger than in their native climate, viz. I have measured a turnip three feet, a turnip radish 34½ inches long, Spanish radish 27½ inches, beetroot upwards of 3 feet, in circumference. (The Spanish radish was 3 feet long) also a cabbage plant 8 feet high, whose stalk was 10 inches thick. All these were grown to seed, and it is common for the same root to seed twice. This is the case especially with the onion and leek. Enormous as the radishes I have described may appear, they were exceeded by one that grew in a friend's graden the year before. This was measured by a medical friend, who described it thus "some idea of the force of vegetation may be conceived from the bulk of a common purple radish, it had been two years in the ground and run to seed, and that part of the candex, which rose above the ground, measured upwards of a yard in circumference."

The carrot, parsnip, pea, bean, potato, broccoli, in short all kinds of vegetables from Europe, find here a most congenial climate and soil. The collector's gardener informed me that one potato in 1824 weighed 5lb. I saw none quite so large, but what I did see were very fine.

The strawberry plant, peach, apple, plum trees, &c. &c. produce very fine fruits which are commonly seen in blossom, ripe and in all their intermediate stages, at the same time, and in every season of the year—Clover, lucerne, wheat, oats, barley, also Bengal gram, &c. &c. grow most luxuriantly.

The climate is so totally different from that of the plain, that none of the plants brought from below have succeeded. Two or three orange trees have lived indeed, but produce no blossom; and they always seem to be dropping like exotics in an uncongenial clime. Paddy also has been tried, but without success.

The Collector's gardener, a native of Scotland, informed me, that he commenced gardening at Dimhutty, but did not find it answer so well as at Ootacamund. The climate of the former station is a few degrees warmer, and his less exposed to the S. W. Monsoon, than that of the latter. To these causes it may, perhaps be attributed, that the flowers and shrubs there attain to a greater size. But the fruits and vegetables at Ootacamund are decidedly superior. The soil is much deeper and more free from stones and gravel, and the slopes of the hills are less precipitous, than those of Dimhutty, Finer seeds than those of Neilgherries are no where produced, and there is already a great demand for them at Madras, Bombay, and still further to the Northward.

There are four ghauts or† passes, to the Neilgherries. The Northern, or Mysoor pass, commences at a spot were formerly stood a village named Segoon. This pass is very steep, and is a continued ascent for about 4 miles. The road from its summits to Ootacamund extends about 7 miles, by a very easy ascent, and through a rich, picturesque country.

The Western or Wynaad pass, is about five miles long, and of comparatively easy ascent. From its summit to Ootacamund is 19 miles. This pass possesses the great convenience of water carriage for a distance of about 36 miles from its foot to the Sea Coast. This stream is the Beypoor River, which, in the rainy season, is navigable about forty miles from Calicut.

The commencement of both these passes stands about 22,000 feet above the level of the sea, to which the roads rise imperceptibly over the table lands of Mysoor and Wynaad.

The Southern, or Malabar pass, commence at a small village called Soondaputty, and is about six miles long. This ghaut was only recently opened, and in its present rough state, is less easy of ascent than the two former. The roads from its summit to Ootacamund is about eleven miles long.

The Eastern or Coimbatoor pass, commences at Goolandoory. As this, though the longest and most difficult of ascent, is, at present the most convenient and most frequented, I shall be more particular in its description. Its road extends not quite seventeen miles, winding over a long range of hills; but the wild mountain scenery, the rich variety of plants and birds, and the increasing coolness of the air, which is perceptible every quarter of a mile, leave the intelligent traveller, if well enough to ride or walk, and enjoy the scenery around him, little time or inclination to regret, or even think of, the tedium of the way.

About twenty five miles N. by W. of Coimbatoor stands a village, nemed Srimooga, on the Northern bank of the Bhowany river, whence the road strikes off to the foot of the pass, and extends about three miles, over level ground. At Srimooga a convenient bungalow is built, and servants are stationed, with every convenience for the reception of travellers who are particularly recommended to refresh themselves there previous to ascending the ghaut, as the journey is necessarily performed at a very slow pace, and they should calculate on being at least twelve hours on the road befor they reach the first station.

For the first mile, the pass takes a northerly direction, Zig Zag, a steep ascent, and rugged, reaching to the shoulder of the ridge, along which it winds westerly, with many inequalities, principally ascending, till it reaches a gap between two lofty, wooded hills, near Coonjapany. Thence the descent is rather steep, on the Southern slope of the ridge to a level surface, from which by a descent more gradual, it reaches a Nullah, and thence ascends again to a small temporary bungalow at Serulie, "a delightful situation, amidst lofty woods, and about 4000 feet high." The road now winding N. W. descends, gently about half a mile; then, through a forest, West, over a level surface one mile. It then crosses two small sreams flowing to the East, and emerges from the forest. Here the ascent commences again, winding round the Eastern brow of the hills, generally in a N. W. direction, part a deep valley, and along a branch of the Kanndday River on the right, which is seen falling occasionally in beautiful cascades. After crossing several small streams, you gain the cultivated slopes, and passing the villages of Jackatollah and Jackanary, arrive at a bungalow near Urravain on the night.

The latter village is about 5400 feet above the level of the sea, and the dilapidated bungalow that stands near it was built, and for some time occupied, by the pioneer officer who opened the ghaut, but at present it is uninhabited. This station now goes by the name of Jackanary. The traveller, especially if unwell, may feel tempted to rest here; but as the first station, Kotagherry, is only about two miles distant, it will be more advisable to proceed. The road thither now becomes very steep, winding round the Eastern brow of a well wooded hill.

Kotagherry stands at an elevation of about 6000 feet, and is, correctly speaking, the commencement of the Neilgherries. Here are several private habitations, built by different gentlemen on the summits of hills, and commanding very picturesque and extensive prospects in all directions. Now, if not before, the traveller begins to feel amazed at his own sensations of health and vigour, and to wonder at every object he beholds. He ought, however, to be cautioned against presuming too far on this sudden stimulus given to his spirits, as several invalids, transported by their feeling beyond the limits of prudence, have been too precipitate in asserting, and endeavouring to prove, their independence of palankeen and bearers; and the successive exertions made under the influence of this impetus, have tended for a time to counteract the operation of the climate, and retard their recovery.

About 1½ mile from Kotagherry stands the village of Dimhutty, in a valley, surrounded by lofty hills. A very commodious Bungalow is built there, and the road thither from Kotagherry winds down the declivities of the intervening hills in an easy descent.

The direct road from Dimhutty to Ootacamand is about 13 miles long, and runs south of the village of Oorasola, passing along a ridge. It then winds over an undulating surface between Pedhall and Cuihutty, ascends another ridge, and descends again, by a rather steep precipice on the West, to a large rivulet, which it crosses and then rises again by an easy ascent. It now takes a direction South of Billacumba, whence it descends to another stream, reascends, winds North of the villages of Tavarne and Puggala, and joins the summit of another ridge on which is situated the village of Cumbutty. It then descends the Northern slopes of a hill, leaving Cubagay on the right, to a stream, and ascends another gentle rise, over which it continues to wave for a considerable distance, passing a neat bungalow built by the pioneer officer already mentioned, and named *Ralia*, until it reaches Toomanhutty. The road thus fair rises and falls so equally, that Ralia is not higher than Kotagherry. The boundary of and Peringnaad and Todernaad is a nullah about three miles to the West of Ralia called "Onnadaly."

From Ralia the road winds round the Eastern brow of the Konnatachapuhill, leaves a village on the left, descends and crosses a few streams and uneven ground rises by a steep ascent, crossing Dodabetta, (the highest hill) not far below its summit, then winding down its western side, brings you to Ootacamund.

Whatever may have been the traveller's feelinggs previous to ascending the point of Dodabetta, where Mul Naad first opens upon him, they cannot fail to be then surpassed. The increased freedom, coolness, and elasticity of the air; the extensive prospect of table land, (if a range of gently sloping hills may be so termed) covered with beautiful verdure, adorned with cottages, woods, and the windings of a beautiful lake; and bounded by the horizon, with here and there a distant peak to break its uniformity; produce a sensation that cannot be described, and is to be conceived only by those who have experienced such a transition from India's scorching plain.

I subjoin an accurate measurement of the distances up this ghaut:

	mls.	fur.	yds.
From the left bank of the Bhowany to the base of the ridge	3	2	160
To Coonjapany	3	1	0
To Serulu Bungalow	1	2	20
To Urravain Bungalow or Jackanary	5	6	40
To Kotagherry	1	3	40
To Dimhutty	1	4	180
	16	4	0

I am, Sir, your humble Servt.
Coimbatoor, Sept. 20, 1826. PHILANTHROPOS.

[*Bengal Hurkaru,—Nov.* 1.

* Travelling grain merchants, sometimes called in South India, Lumbanies. But the name given them in the text is that by which they are more generally known.

† "The term Ghaut properly signifies a pass through a range of high hills, but the name has been transferred to the mountainous chains which support the central table land in the south of India."

EUROPE.

Fatal Duel.

Yesterday, (July 11,) Lieutenant Edward Kenny, of His Majesty's 89th Regiment of Foot, was brought before Sir R. Birnie, charged on suspicion of having been guilty of the wilful murder of Mr. Charlton, Surgeon of the Hollorable East India Company's Ship Bussorah Merchant, Captain Stewart, on the high seas, during the passage of that ship from Bengal to England. The accused was brought in the custody of Langdale, a constable of Deal, and Bishop, one of the principle officers of this establishment. He appeared to be about twenty-six years of age. He bowed respectfully to the Magistrate on being placed before the table, but was not put to the bar. The accused was a passenger on board the Bussorah Merchant, and he and the deceased, it appeared, had been on the most friendly terms previously to the unfortunate event described below.

Thomas Langdale, the constable of Deal, was first examined, and deposed, that on Sunday last he was ordered by the Mayor of that place to go on board a ship in the Downs, where he took the accused into custody on a charge of murder, alleged to have been committed on the high seas. He brought him to London, and gave him into the custody of Bishop.

The following depositions, taken before a Court of Inquiry held on board the ship, by Captain Stewart and other officers, and some gentlemen who were passengers, immediately after the death of Mr. Charlton, were then handed in and read.

Lieutenant William Medge, of his Majesty's 45th regiment, sworn.—I was in company with Lieutenant Kenny and Mr. Charlton, until about ten o'clock on the night of the 23d of April. Up to the moment when I left them they appeared to be perfectly good friends, and were singing "God save the King." After we had been singing for some time I left them, and went to bed, and I saw nothing of the shooting until called by Mr. Holding, the third officer of the ship, who said he wanted to speak to me. I did hear that Lieutenant Kenny was dissatisfied with Dr. Charlton two days before.

William Ward sworn.—I am a private of the 14th regiment of foot, and was servant to Lieutenant Kenny. On the night of the 23d of April, about eleven o'clock, I left my master's (the prisoner's) cabin; at that time Lieutenant Medge, Lieutenant Kenny, and Mr. Charlton were singing "God save the King."

Mr. Charles Oakes, second officer, being sworn, deposed as follows:—I had charge of the watch from eight o'clock until twelve, on the night of the 23d of April last; at about ten minutes before twelve on that night, Lieutenant Kenny came up the poop ladder, and Mr. Charlton followed him; I was then walking on the front of the poop; they passed me without speaking, and I considered that they were coming on the poop as they had been in the habit of doing during the passage. I took no further notice, nor did I perceive any thing in their hands as they passed me. They sat down on the hen-coops for a few seconds. I at that time was going round to look at the compass, and I saw a pistol flash in Lieutenant Kenny's hand. I immediately went to the poop and called Captain Stewart; and on my returning to the poop I found that they had gone below. I did not see Mr. Charlton's pistol flash. It was perfectly moonlight at the time. When Captain Stewart came out, he ordered me below to see that they (Lieutenant Begney and Mr. Charlton) were abont. On my reaching the steerage, I found they had left their cabin, and on my return to the deck I heard the report of a pistol. I was then at the hatchway. On returning to the poop I found some of the watch had run aft, and were in the act of lifting Mr. Charlton from the deck, and placing him on the hen-coops. Mr. Charlton was then apparently quite dead. The only words I heard Mr. Kenney say, were —"Oh God! I have killed the best friend I ever had; I shot him."

Dennis William Dwyer, a seaman of the larboard watch, sworn.—About twelve o'clock on the night in question, I was near the poop, when I saw Lieutenant Kenny come upon deck, followed by Mr. Charlton, each carrying a pistol in his hand. Mr. Kenny said, "I hope you are not going to make a fool of me." Mr. Charlton replied, "I am a gentleman, and do not wish to make a fool of any person." They then went to the after-part of the poop. I went up directly afterwards, and acquainted Mr. Oakes, the officer of the watch, of what I had heard and seen. Mr. Oakes went down immediately, and went to the Captain's cabin. I saw Lieut. Kenny with a handkerchief, which he waved, and then I saw Mr. Kenny's and Mr. Charlton's pistols flash twice.—Mr. Charlton then came to me, and asked me for a pin or needle, or a piece of wood. I told him I had neither, but I would go and get them. I then went, and sat down by the poopladder. I saw them come down from the poop and go below. Immediately afterwards they came up again, and I heard Lieut. Kenny say, "By God, Mr. Charlton, I will have your life, or you shall have mine." I then heard the report of pistols, and saw Mr. Charlton fall. I think it was about five or six minutes after they came up from below that I heard the pistols go off. Mr. Kenny appeared to be in liquor. I then ran up the poop, and got the pistols, and took them to the cuddy. I saw no powder or shot on the poop. Before the pistols went off I heard Mr. Charlton, say, "We had better wait until the morning at eight o'clock." I did not hear Lieutenant Kenny's reply.

James Harpler, seaman, sworn.—I had the helm from 10 till 12 o'clock on the night of the 23d April. At about ten minutes before 12 o'clock I saw Mr. Charlton and Lieut. Kenny come on the poop; they then went aft, and sat by the rudder head; I then saw Mr. Charlton and Lieut. Kenny take each a pistol from his Jacket sleeve.—The next thing I saw I took to be a power flask; Lieut. Kenny had this; I saw Lieut. Kenny give the Doctor some powder from the flask, with which I saw him prime the pistol. Lieut. Kenny then said, "are you ready now?" and Mr. Charlton said, "Yes." Mr. Kenny said, "step forward, and I will stop here;" and directly the Doctor came forward and stood against the mizen mast.—Lieutenant Kenny then took his cap and handkerchief and threw them, up between them, and both their pistols flashed, but did not go off. The Dr. then went aft to Mr. Kenny and got some more powder from him, and primed his pistol again, and Mr. Kenny primed his also. Mr. Kenny then said "Go," and the latter returned to the mizen mast. Mr. Kenny then waved his cap and handkerchief again, and the pistols flashed a second time. Mr. Charlton then threw his pistol downwards with his arm, and said, "D—n the pistol," and then went up to Mr. Kenny, and laid the pistol alongside of him, and came forward to one of the seamen named Dwyer, and asked him for a pin or a needle, or a piece of wood; the man said he had none. Mr. Charlton then came to me, and asked me if I had one; I told him no, and he then told Dwyer to go down & get him a piece of stick; Dwyer went down, and a little time afterwards Mr. Charlton said to Mr. Kenny, "he is not coming with the piece of wood—we had better go down again." They then both went below from the poop.—When the first brought up the pistols, I saw Mr. Oakes, the officer of the watch, go below to call the Captain.—About five minutes afterwards, Lieutenant Kenny, and Mr. Charlton went below; I saw them come up again, and as Lieutenant Kenny was passing Mr. Charlton, I heard Lieutenant Kenny say to him, "You are a blackguard, you are afraid." The Doctor's reply was, "No, no, I am not afraid in the least." Lieutenant Kenny then went aft, and the Doctor went to the same place by the mizen mast, where he stood before. I then saw Lieutenant Kenny hold up his hand, and they both fired together. Lieutenant Kenny then put his hand to his head, and said "I am shot, I am shot!" and Mr. Charlton put his hand to his heart, and fell upon the hen-coop. He never spoke a word.

Edward Sellers, a seaman sworn.—On the

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aight in question, I heard the report of pistols; I ran aft, and was informed that it was on the poop; I went to the poop, and saw Mr. Charlton, the surgeon, lying on the hen-coop, apparently dead; I saw Lieutenant Kenny, and seized him by the arm, and I said, "I will secure him:" several of my shipmates did the same, and Lieutenant Kenny said, "You are all man-of war's men; do with me as you like—throw me overboard if you like;" I then assisted in carrying the body of Mr. Charlton to the quarter-deck.

This was the whole of the evidence.

Sir R. Birnie, addressing Lieutenant Kenny, said, you are aware of the nature of the charge against you, Mr. Kenny, and it is of course my duty to hear any thing you have to offer in your defence; but perhaps it would be better for you, in your situation, to abstain from saying any thing in the present stage of the inquiry."

Lieut. Kenny, in a tremulous tone, said, he felt very desirous of being attended by Counsel, and had sent to several Gentlemen; but they were unfortunately out of town. He was totally unversed in legal matters, and felt extremely anxious to have the assistance of Counsel; as if he were left to make his own defence, he might say something which would prejudice him hereafter upon his trial. He had sent to Mr. Adolphus and Mr. Alley, and to Mr. Harmer, but they were all out of town.

Sir R. Birnie said, he should most certainly have an opportunity of procuring the attendance of Counsel, and every facility which he thought necessary, to prepare for his defence should be afforded him.

The accused was then remanded for farther examination, and directions were given to the proper officers to take care that he had every indulgence shown him, which was consistent with his safe custody.

Mr. Kenny seemed in ill health, and much depressed in spirits. When Mr. Charlton's name was mentioned, his lips quivered, and we perceived his eyes moisten. He, in a faint tone thanked Sir R. Birnie for his kind consideration.

War Office—July 10, 1826.

2d Regiment of Life Guards—To be Lieutenants' by purchase: Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant Hon. G. W. Edwardes, vice Rook, promoted; Cornet and Sub-Lieut. J. Davidson, vice Dallas, promoted. To be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, by purchase: Hon. G. H. Ongley, vice Edwardes.

2d Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Cornet H. Curtis to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Horton, who retires: Cornet and Riding Master J. E. Dyer to be Cornet, by purchase, (retaining his present rank in the regiment), vice Curtis.

3d Do.—Major Hon. G. R. Abercromby, from the half-pay, to be Major, vice G. Watts, who exchanges; Cornet W. H. Warrington to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dundas, promoted. To be Cornets, by purchase: A. Innes, vice Taubman, appointed to the 2d foot guards; Cadet J. Montgomery, from the Royal Military College, vice Warrington.

1st Regiment of Dragoons—J. Luxford to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Thomas, whose appointment has not taken place.

2d Do.—Cornet R. G. Craufurd to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Askew, deceased; Cornet J. Heley, from the 7th dragoon guards, to be Cornet, vice Craufurd.

6th Do.—Lieutenant O. Segrave, from the half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice T. Boyd, who exchanges.

9th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Assistant Surgeon W. J. Shiell, M. D. from the 19th foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Burton, promoted on the staff.

10th Do.—Lieutenant S. Wells, from the half-pay, to be Paymaster vice J. Wardell, who reverts to half-pay.

13th Do.—Cornet W. Penn, from the 16th light dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Kelso, deceased.

14th Do.—Assistant-Surgeon C. C. Hughes, M. D. from the 35th foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Bush, promoted in the 23d foot.

16th Do.—Ensign C. Cotton, from the 19th foot, to be Cornet, vice Penn, promoted in the 13th light dragoons.

17th Do.—Captain G. Robins, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice W. T. H. Fisk, who exchanges.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards—Captain and Lieutenant Colonel D. M'Kennon to be Major, by purchase, with the rank of Colonel, vice Raikes, who retires; Lieutenant and Captain J. Drummond, to be Captain and Lieutenant Colonel by purchase, vice M'Kinnon; Ensign and Lieut. Hon. T. Ashburnham to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Drummond; C. Horton, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ashburnham.

1st Regiment of Foot—J. Mayne to be Ensign, vice Campbell, dead of his wounds.

4th Do.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. D. Wilson, from the half-pay, to be Major, vice Sir E. K. Williams, promoted; Captain C. F. L'Ardy, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice Shaw, promoted.

5th Do.—Lieutenant C. May, from the half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice W. Gray, who exchanges.

6th Do.—Captain J. Hill, from the 47th foot, to be Captain, vice Cowell, who exchanges; Ensign B. T. F. Bowes to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Dunn; appointed to the 44th foot; R. M. Bechee to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bowes.

7th Do.—Hospital-Assistant H. W. R. Davy, to be Assistant-Surgeon.

8th Do.—Captain J. S. Powell to be Major, by purchase, vice Brown, promoted; Lieutenant W. E. Pickwick to be Captain, by purchase, vice Powell; Ensign G. Burrard to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hare, promoted; Ensign J. May, from the 14th foot, to be Ensign, vice Burrard.

11th Do.—Captain A. Smith, from the 2d West India regiment, to be Captain, vice Prideaux appointed to the 73d foot.

12th Do.—G. B. Thathwell, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Forsteen, promoted.

14th Do.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Campbell to be Lieut.-colonel, vice Edwards, killed in action; Brevet Major J. Marshall to be Major, vice Campbell. To be Captains; Lieutenant H. Johnson, vice Armstrong killed in action; Lieutenant M. C. Lynch, vice Marshall. To be Lieutenant; Ensign E. C. Lynch, vice Johnson. To be Ensign; Volunteer Tallon, vice Lynch.

17th Do.—Ensign: R. Graham to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Brooke, promoted.

18th Do.—To be Ensign: H. L. Way, by purchase, vice Forbes appointed to the 53d foot; Ensign C. J. Russell Collinson, from the 25th foot, vice Auldjo, promoted.

19th Do.—Major G. Pipon, from the half-pay, to be Major, vice Macdonald, promoted; Lieutenant N. Custance, from the 57th foot, to be Captain, by purchase, vice M'Arthur, promoted; Cornet R. Grant, from half-pay 3d dragoon guards, to be Ensign, paying the difference to the half-pay fund, vice Cotton, appointed to the 16th light dragoons; Hospital-Assistant G. J. Hyde to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Shiell, appointed to the 9th light dragoons.

20th Do.—Lieutenant E. Hennessey, from the 67th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Wood, who exchanges; Serjeant-Major H. Hollinsworth to be Adjutant, with the rank of Ensign, vice Story, who has resigned the Adjutancy only.

22d Do.—Ensign J. Hulie to be Lieutenant, vice Mills, deceased; W. Milne to be Ensign, vice Hulie; Surgeon Edward Owen, from half pay 73d foot, to be Surgeon, vice Frederick Brown, who exchanges.

23d Do.—Second Lieutenant Robert Hill Ottley to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Clinton, promoted.

25th Do.—Capt. Francis BlosseLynch, from the half pay of the 100th foot, to be Captain, vice Thorne, promoted; J. G. Slacke, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Collinson, appointed to the 18th foot.

26th Do.—Brevet Colonel S. Pringle, from half pay 31st light dragoons, to be Major, vice Jones, promoted; Lieutenant H. F. Strange to be Captain, by purchase, vice Bowles, who retires. To be Lieutenants; Ensign R. J. E. Rich by purchase, vice Strange; Lieutenant G. L. Ramsay, from the half-pay, vice A. Macdonald, who exchanges. To be Ensign by purchase; T. E. Welby, vice Lord Ramsay, promoted.

28th Do.—Lieutenant R. W. H. Drury to be Captain, by purchase, vice Parsons promoted; Ensign G. Browne to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Drury; W. Linskill, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Browne.

29th Do.—Ensign H. Phillpotts to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Walond, promoted: P. G. Beers, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Phillpotts.

33d Do.—Captain W. Kelley, from the 97th foot, to be Captain, vice Budden, who exchanges.

35th Do.—Hospital Assistant J. Crichton to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Hughes, appointed to the 14th light dragoons.

36th Do.—Lieutenant R. W. Wake, from the half pay, to be Lieutenant, vice T. Gibbons, who exchanges.

37th Do.—Ensign D. E. Todd, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Custance promoted.

38th Do.—Major W. Frith, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Evans, deceased; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Hon. J. Finch, from half pay, Royal West India Rangers, to be Major, vice Frith. To be Lieutenant Ensign J. Bullen, vice Buchanan, deceased; W. Deane, vice Proctor, killed in action. To be Ensigns T. Southall, vice Bullen; Ensign J. J. Grant, from the 86th foot, vice Deane. To be Adjutant; Lieutenant A. Campbell (1st) vice Snodgrass, who has resigned the Adjutancy only.

39th Do.—Major F. Crofton, from the late 2d royal veteran battalion, to be Major, vice Parke, promoted.

41st Do.—To be Lieutenants; Ensign J. E. Deere, vice Ferrar, deceased; H. J. Ellis, vice Sutherland, killed in action; J. Smith, vice Gossip, killed in action. To be Ensigns: E. J. Vaughan, vice Deere; J. Arata, vice Ellis; O. W. Gray, vice Smith.

43d Do.—Captain J. Considine to be Major, by purchase vice Le Blanc, promoted; Lieutenant C. R. Wright to be Captain, by purchase, vice Considine; Ensign W. Egerton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wright, Cadet J. W. Smith from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Egerton.

44th Do.—Major J. C. L. Carter to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Duncan, deceased; Captain T. Mackrell to be Major, vice Carter; Lieutenant J. C. Webster to be Captain, vice Mackrell. To be Lieutenants: Ensigns H. L. Layard, vice Webster; J. D. De Wend, vice Carr, deceased; Lieutenant W. Dunn, from the 6th foot, vice Eastwood, promoted. To be Ensigns; T. W. Halfhide, vice Layard; S. Grove, vice De Wend.

45th Do.———Segram, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Stanford, promoted in the 89th foot. Hospital Assistant A. Callander to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Patterson, promoted in the 13th foot.

47th Do.—Captain J. G. Cowell, from the 6th foot, to be Captain, vice Hill, who exchanges.

48th Do.—Captain J. Skirrow, from half pay 53d foot, to be Captain, repaying the difference to the half pay fund, vice Croasdaile, whose appointment has not taken place.

52d Do.—W. Chaloner to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Vereker, appointed to the 91st foot.

53d Do.—Captain T. Reed to be Major, by purchase, vice Wheatstone, who retires; Lieutenant J. Gardner to be Captain, by purchase, vice Reed; Ensign E. Wakefield, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gardner; Ensign J. Forbes, from the 18th foot, to be Ensign, vice Wakefield.

54th Do.—Volunteer E. D. Wright, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Serjeant, deceased.

56th Do.—Ensign C. J. Henry, from the 85th foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Barclay, promoted.

57th Do.—Lieutenant P. Aubia to be Captain, vice Ovens, deceased.

59th Do.—Lieutenant N. Hovenden to be Captain, vice Pitman, killed in action, To be Lieutenants: Ensign W. Fuller, vice Griffiths cashiered; Ensign J. N. Barron, vice Hovenden, To be Ensign Volunteer J. Hennessy, vice Barron.

66th Do.—Lieutenant J. Branan, from the 1st West India regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice James Ralston, who retires upon half pay 71st foot, To be Ensigns: Cornet A. C. M'Murdo, from half pay 21st light drags. (paying the difference to the half pay fund), vice Charles Drummond Bailey, who exchanges; Ensign A. Coryton, from the half-pay, vice M'Murdo, promoted in the royal African colonial corps. To be Assistant-Surgeon; Assistant Surgeon J. Cross, from half pay 2d royal veteran battalion, vice Henry, promoted.

67th Ditto—Lieut. G. H. Wood, from the 29th foot, to be Lieut. vice Hennessey, who exchanges.

69th Ditto—Captain F. Towers, from half pay 7th light dragoons, to be Captain, vice Bennett, promoted.

71st Ditto—Hospital Assistant W. B. Daykin to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Winterscale, promoted in the 60th foot.

72d Ditto—Captain G. H. Lindsay, from the half pay, to be Captain, vice Wilson, promoted.

73d Ditto—Captain E. S. Prideaux, from the 11th foot, to be Captain, vice Tennant, appointed to the 35th foot.

75th Ditto—E. V. Ind, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lord Charles Wellesley, appointed to the royal horse guards.

78th Ditto—Ensign and Adjutant J. E. N. Bull to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Montresor, promoted in the Ceylon regiment. W. Alvares, to be Ensign, by purchase vice Bull.

82d Ditto—M. O'Toole to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Collis, promoted in the 99th foot.

86th Ditto—W. Johnston, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Grant, appointed to the 38th foot.

87th Ditto—Lieut. P. C. Masterson, to be Capt. vice Husband, deceased.

89th Ditto—Ensign Robert Stanford, from the 45th foot to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Currie, resigned.

91st Ditto—Ensign C. Vereker, from the 52d foot, to be Ensign, vice Duff, appointed to the 92d foot.

92d Ditto—Ensign J. Rollo to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Forbes, promoted; Ensign B. Duff, from the 91st foot, to be Ensign, vice Rollo.

94th Ditto—Brevet Lieut. Col. T. S. S. Clair, from the half pay, to be Major, vice Allan, promoted; T. Tallock to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Keating, appointed to the 56th foot.

97th Ditto—Captain J. Budden, from the 33d foot, to be Captain, vice Kelly, who exchanges.

98th Ditto—Captain G. Croasdaile, from the half pay, to be Captain, vice Croasdaile, promoted.

99th Ditto—Lieut. J. M. Maillene to be Captain, vice Shervinton, deceased; Ensign R. Collis, from the 82d foot, to be lieutenant, vice Maillene.

1st West India Regt.—Capt. T. Molyneux, from half pay 77th foot, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Stewart, appointed to the 66th foot; Lieut. H. Cornwall, from half pay 71st foot, to be lieut. vice Brannan, appointed to the 66th foot.

2d Ditto—Captain C. Hanley, from half pay 99th foot, to be Captain, vice Workman, appointed to the 35th foot; Lieut. G. Ford, from the 2d royal veteran battalion, to be Lieut. vice J. B. Carruthers, who retires upon half pay.

Royal African Colonial Corps—Ensign A. C. M. Murdo, from the 66th foot, to be Lieutenant vice Robertson, deceased; Hospital-Assistant M. Ryan to be Assist. Surgeon, vice Bell, promoted.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army—Major F. Fuller, of the 59th foot; Major Everard, of the 14th foot; Major C. Bisshop, of the 14th foot.

To be Majors in the Army—Captain Frederick Meade, of the 88th foot; E. Hawkshaw, late Brevet Lieut. Col. and Major upon half pay, to have the rank of Lieut. Col. upon the Continent of Europe only.

STAFF.

Brevet Lieut. Col. N. Thorn, from the half pay, to be Permanent Assist. Quartermaster-General, vice C. R. Forrest, who exchanges.

Brevet Major J. Freeth, of the royal staff corps, to be Assist. Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel in the army, vice John Haverfield, who resigns.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

To be Hospital Assistants to the Forces.—T. Foss, vice Mackenzie, appointed to the 40th foot; S. Ingram, vice Downie, resigned.

UNATTACHED.

To be Lieutenant Colonels of Infantry, by purchase,—Captain C. A. Girardot, from the Coldstream foot guards; Major R. M. Browne, from the 8th foot; F. Le Blanc, from the 43d foot.

To be Major of Infantry by purchase.—Captains J. W. Parsons, from the 28th foot; Honourable H. Dundas, from the Coldstream foot guards.

To be Captains of Infantry, by purchase.—Lieutenants Honourable R. Hare, from the 8th foot; E. B. Brooke, from the 17th foot; P. Dundas, from the 3d dragoon guards; C. C. Taylor, from the 46th foot; H. Clinton, from the 23d foot; D. W. Barclay, from the 56th foot; J. Campbell, from the 38th foot; R. F. Walond, from the 29th foot.

To be Lieutenants of Infantry, by purchase.—Cornet L. Upton, from the 4th light dragoons; Ensigns G. L. Ramsay, from the 26th foot; H. D'Anvers, from the 5th foot; T. R. Auldjo, from the 18th foot; S. R. J. Marsham from the 37th foot.

To be Ensign, by purchase.—C. Teesdale.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned officers have been allowed to dispose of their half pay:

Majors R. Timson, (Lieutenat Colonel), retired list royal marines; H. Hamilton, (Lieutenant Colonel), half pay 95th foot.

Captains W. Burn, half pay 4th dragoon guards; J. S. Byers, half pay, royal artillery; Hon. J. Kennedy, half pay, independent and unattached officers; F. Franchessin, (Major) half pay York light infantry volunteers; F. T. Thomas, half pay, 99 foot; C. J. De Franciosi, half pay Portugal officers; E. B. De Schmeidern, half pay 7th light dragoons; Shakepear, half pay 99th foot.

Lieutenant Colonels J. Dunne, half pay unattached; J. Macdonald, half pay unattached.

Lieutenants J. Reid, half pay 54th foot; T. Whyte, half pay 17th foot; A. M. Shaw, half pay 7th West India regiment; L. A. W. Tinling, half pay 1st dragoons; G. Drury, half pay 33d foot.

Cornet P. W. Buckham, half pay cavalry staff corps.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 3d (or the Prince of Wales' regiment of dragoon guards) bearing on its standards & appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to the regiment, the words "Talavera," and "Vittoria," in commemoration of distinguished services of the regiment at the battle of Talavera, on the 27th and 28th July 1809; and at Vittoria, on the 21st June 1813.

His Majesty has also been pleased to approve of the 20th regiment of foot, bearing on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have been heretofore granted to the regiment, the words "Vittoria," and "Toulouse," in commemoration of the distinguished services of the regiment at the battle of Vittoria, on the 21st June 1813, and at Toulouse, on the 10th April 1814.

UNATTACHED.

The undermentioned officers, having brevet rank superior to their regimental commission, have accepted promotion upon half pay, according to the general order of the 25th April 1826:—

To be Lieutenant Colonels of Infantry.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel F. B. Campbell, from the 58th foot; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. Allan, from the 94th foot.

To be Majors of Infantry.—Brevet Major H. Wilson, from 72d foot; Brevet Major F. W. Kysh, from 5th foot; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. T. Shaw, from the 4th foot; Brevet Major H. Crosdaile, from 98th foot.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,—July 4.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—Second Lieutenant George Boscawen, to be First Lieutenant, vice Trevylyan, removed to the line.

EVENING MAIL,—July 10, 1826.

The death of the Postmaster-General naturally presents a favourable opportunity for altering the administration of the office, and introducing important improvements, without casting blame on the conduct, or interfering with the prejudices, of any individual. Now are we without hopes that His Majesty's Ministers will redress the complains of the mercantile body, and carry into effect the recommendations of the public, when they can accomplish a popular object without opposing a existing influence, and without materially diminishing their future patronage. We have frequently alluded to existing abuses and projected improvements, which on the present occasion, may deserve a more particular notice.

The provision of foreign packets, and the arrangement of their periods of sailing, depend upon the administration of the Post-office and the mismanagement consected with this part of its administration has been frequently and justly the subject of complaint. The departure of a packet has been often capriciously delayed after its regular and appointed day of sailing had arrived, and merchants have thus been compelled to write three or four letters and to pay for three or four postages, when under a different system one would have answered the purpose. Add to this, that the vessels employed by the Post-office generally perform their voyages sluggishly, so that merchants who require expedition in the transmission of their correspondence often prefer private conveyance to the regular Govt. packets. No stronger proof of this fact can be adduced than that we often receive intelligence from Mexico, the Colombian Main, and Jamaica by way of New York, sooner than by direct Post-office communication. It is well known also, that the Guernsey and Jersey ships regularly beat the Brazil packets, and that consequently persons who have connexions with those islands never dream of employing packet communication while they obtain an advantage over those who do. Even in our intercourse with Hamburgh, Rotterdam, and Ostend, the steam-boats sailing between London and these ports regularly bring intelligence, often hours, and sometimes days before the Government packets arrive.

Nor is this all. The agents of the Post-office and Government packets are sometimes so pertinacious in the execution of a senseless and inconvenient regulation, that they defeat the very object for which they are appointed. A packet, for example, may be despatched on a double destination—to Brazil and Buenos Ayres. In such cases they refuse to take letters for the former port; and we have recently heard of losses to the amount of 50,000*l.* arising from a refusal to allow letters for Rio de Janeiro to be put on board such a conveyance. It would be superfluous to specify the circumstances under which this serious damage was incurred. It may only be stated, that by this refusal the correspondents of the London merchants at Rio were prevented from hearing of the late commercial crisis for six weeks after it ought to have come to their knowledge, and, consequently, continued to draw on London, and to transmit goods, as if nothing had occurred to alter the state of trade between the two countries.

Another grievance under this head deserves consideration, and calls for redress. Sometimes ships of war act as packets in conveying letters from distant ports. In such cases there could be no objection to pay the usual rate of packet postage if the ship of war observed packet regulations. But they often perform circuitous voyages, and yet charge for the letters as if the communication had been by the direct route. Indeed, we are assured that nothing can be more vaxatious and annoying than the general mode of determining the postage of letters received, not only by ships of war, but by the regular packets. Without any trouble of examinations, or any appeal to a definite standard, the Post-office charges double or triple the postage, and leaves the merchant to his remedy of recovering the extra demand, by a tedious and troublesome application to head-quarters. In such applications we have reasons for believing that the mercantile interest does not meet with that civility and prompt redress which might be expected from an establishment, the primary object of which is not so much public revenue, as public convenience.

We now come to the subject which, though it may appear to have reference to our own interests, is much more closely connected with those of the empire. Though something was done last year to facilitate the transmission of newspapers to the colonies, still many improvements remain to be made both respecting their conveyance to our neighbours on the continent and their expeditious distribution over the remote parts of this country. An active minded Postmaster-General, devoting his entire faculties to the execution of his duties, and not looking upon his place as a sinecure, might do more to reform abuses and to effect improvements than a whole Cabinet bent on other objects, or a dozen of parliamentary commissions, with limited experience and imperfect information. When we consider the amazing progress which has been made within the last 40 years in facilitating the means of internal and external communication, and when we recollect that these improvements have been rather forced upon the officers of the Post-office than suggested by them, we do not despair of seeing ultimately carried into effect some of the beneficial alterations which we have suggested, even in spite of any Post-Master-General who may be appointed; but we are sensible how much more speedily they might be effected with his cordial consent or active co-operation. The gentleman who, during the incumbency of the late noble sinecurists, has possessed all the practical power of the office, will be unable to withstand the plans of a Chief possessed of talent and energy, who may add to his official authority, decision of character, and the habits of business.

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